THE FARMER AND MECHANIC

THURSDAY - - NOVEMBER 8.

The Grange.

NOTE.—*Communications for this Department solicited from Patrons in all sections of the State.*

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.—John T. Jones, Helena, Ark.
Overseer.—J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.
Lecturer.—A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Oregon.
Steward.—A. J. Vaughan, Memphis, Tenn.
Assistant Steward.—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
Chaplain.—S. H. Ellis, Springboro, Ohio.
Treasurer.—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
Secretary.—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, K[illegible]
Gatekeeper.—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard [illegible]ove, Ind.
Ceres.—Mrs. John T. Jones, Barton, [illegible]rk.
Pomona.—Mrs. Harvey Godard, North Granby, Conn.
Flora.—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Minn.
Lady Asst. Steward.—Miss C. A. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Ill.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Ala.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.
Henley James, Marion, Ind.

Officers of North Carolina State Grange, P. of H.

Master.—S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.
Overseer.—N. B. Whitfield, La Grange, Lenoir county.
Lecturer.—T. H. Robinson, Concord, Cabarrus county.
Steward.—D. H. Armstong, Ashton, Pender county.
Asst. Steward.—Hill E. King, Stump Sound Onslow county.
Chaplain.—Rev. Wm. Grant, Jackson Northampton county.
Treasurer.—D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro, Guilford county.
Secretary.—Joseph E. Porter, Tarboro', Edgecombe county.
Gate Keeper.—W. D. Wharton, Greensboro', Guilford couuty.
Ceres.—Mrs. S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county
Pomona.—Mrs. N. B. Whitfield, La Grange, Lenoir county.
Flora.—Miss Eugenia Robinson, Concord, Cabarrus county.
Lady Asst. Steward.—Mrs. H. E. King, Stump Sound, Onslow county.
State Business Agent.—Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro'.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. B. Alexander, *Ex-Officio* Chairman.
G. Z. French, Wilmington.
L. L. Polk, Raleigh.
W. H. Cheek, Warrenton.
J. E. Porter, *Ex-Officio* Secretary.

LIST OF DEPUTIES.

1st Deputy District.—Wm. B. Shaw, Indian Town, Currituck county.
2nd Deputy District.—John A. Davis, Tarboro', Edgecombe county.
3rd Deputy District.—B. F. Hooks, Goldsboro', Wayne county.
4th Deputy District.—Hill E. King, Stump Sound, Onslow county.
5th Deputy District.—L. L. Polk, Raleigh, Wake county.
6th Deputy District.—Frank M. Pitt, Oakville, Warren county.
7th Deputy District.—Dr. D. A. Montgomery, Company Shops, Alamance county.
8th Deputy District. W. B. Clement, Jerusalem, Davie county.
9th Deputy District.—T. H. Robinson, Concord, Cabarrus county.
10th Deputy District.—W. P. Reinhardt, Hickory, Catawba county.
11th Deputy District.—To be supplied.
12th Deputy District.—To be supplied.

Committee's Report on the Farm of O. W. Sutton, W. M. of Mt. Olive Grange, No. 61, Mt. Olive, Wayne Co., N. C.

Brethren of Mt. Olive Grange:—

Your committee met Sept. 21st, to examine the farm of O. W. Sutton, our Worthy Master.

Mr. Sutton works a small place on the intensive plan. He has in cultivation, the present year, not quite 40 acres. He has about 30 acres in corn, which is looking well, and will yield from 200 to 225 barrels. Six acres are in cotton, and notwithstanding the dry weather of August and September, he will make at least six bags of cotton, or a bag per acre. He has one acre in Spanish chufas, the estimated yield of which is 200 bushels. Judging from what we have seen of this crop, we believe it to be an excellent and profitable crop for fattening hogs, and we would cheerfully recommend its cultivation to farmers generally.

Of the fertilizers used this year, that prepared by Mr. Sutton seems to have done the best. He purchased the chemicals and made his own compound for a part of his crop.

We could not with justice fail to state that all the crops mentioned, besides a fine patch of millet, the potatoes and the garden, were principally cultivated by Mr. Sutton and his little son, aged about 10 years—a fact creditable alike to father and son, and showing, at the same time, that farmers may be independent when they choose to be.

Our duty performed, with whetted appetites, we made a determined assault upon the dinner table, richly furnished by the estimable wife of our Worthy Master. This pleasantly closed the labors of the day.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. ELMORE, *Chm.*

Associate.

We cannot too strongly urge our farmer friends to associate. Meetings for any worthy purpose are always beneficial. If it be not a public meeting a joining together of three or four friends where the fullest talking can be indulged, will prove to be of much benefit. But debating societies, farmers' clubs, grange meetings, moot legislatures, will be better than private meetings—and every school district should have something of the kind. It is not enough to get knowledge—we must learn how to use it. Of what use is an implement or machine, if we can't put it to practical test? These meetings afford opportunity for men to tell what they know. Some can do this more effectively than others; but any one can learn to express his views and convictions in an earnest and impressive manner. The knowledge of all on the subject under consideration, is brought home to each one. Men attending and participating in such meetings, get broader views, have the rough corners knocked off, and make wiser and better citizens. Hence we say to the farmers of every neighborhood, associate together often. Let mutual improvement be your object. Let the members of your families attend all such meetings.

Useful Information.

Officers of the grange could not do better service for the cause than by showing to farmers what has been accomplished through organization by other classes. The history of the different organizations of merchants, for instance, would be very instructive, and the high value placed upon these organizations by that class of shrewd, thinking people, the liberality with which they are sustained, if properly presented to farmers would awaken an interest in the subject that would cause them to give the grange a warm support. There are comparatively few farmers who know anything of class organizations and their practical working; how the prices of all farm products are fixed by them, and how the entire business world is governed by a set of rules and regulations that enable the handlers of these products to reap all the profits. Farmers ask what has the grange done? Is there any money in it? The best answer to such questions would be to show them, by facts and figures, what the merchants' organizations have done and are doing. If the farmers were fully informed of these things, and that the merchant expends annually hundreds of dollars to keep up his organization, while the farmer pays but one dollar, they would not stop to ask such questions, but become active members of the grange at once. With this knowledge, the five dollars initiation would appear too insignificant for a moment's consideration.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

The Grange Lecturer.

The office of lecturer of a grange is not a subordinate one. It is, in fact, the most important one in many respects. He does not, of course take a leading part in the routine business of the grange, nor are his duties, while conferring the degrees, conspicuous. He is a labor of love. He must work while others rest in order to store the granary of his own mind with useful knowledge, to be disbursed as occasion demands.

The lecturer is a teacher. He is, or should be, the instructor of the grange and the counselor of every member. He should bring to the performance of his duties an earnest desire to do good. He should be zealous in labor that he may convince by the very power of his own belief. He cannot expect to be a success if he gives no thought to his duties and allows them to go unfulfilled upon every possible occasion. His grange is his school, the members are his pupils, the outside world contains the material for its enlargement.

A grange can scarcely fail to be prosperous if the lecturer does his whole duty. Of course the active co-operation of the other officers, especially the master, is greatly to be desired. If the whole team will put together and work harmoniously, success is sure to reward their labors.

The lecturer of the State grange should be a salaried officer, and the salary should be a liberal one, so that he may be able to spend his entire time instructing the subordinate granges. He should be a man well versed, not only in the principles and objects of the order, but in all the details of agricultural life.—*Ex.*

A correspondent of the Peoria *Transcript* says: "A live and well conducted grange is a prime blessing to the overworked husbandman. Aforetime it was the rule to toil from sun to sun, and from boyhood to the grave without any possible thought of finding pleasure or profit in a day's recreation. The man trudged wearily along the treadmill of life, and the woman cooked her regular one thousand meals per year with no vision of wayside rest this side of the silent portals which lead to the life beyond. There is still a great strain on the vital force in coaxing bread out of the ground, but many of our best farmers all over the land are turning over a new leaf and resolved that there are brighter sides of life than were known by their toiling fathers; these are they who have found how good and pleasant it is to get out of the grooves and ruts of rustic labor, now and then, and to rally, with their wives and daughters, for an evening's diversion or whole day's restful change in the brotherly group of the grange. All hail the cordial fraternity which sifts a little spice of change into the rugged lot of the farmer.

It is intelligent, educated, thinking men and women that the age demands—and the grange is our school. None are too old to learn—none so wise but they may gain in wisdom. There is no society that has ever done for woman what the grange has, in raising her up side by side with man, where she can be a true helpmate and co-worker. She should recognize this by showing a willingness to work with him and educate the young, so that good morals, common sense and labor, with forethought, may outrun whiskey, parties and money.

The Alabama State Grange Fair, occured at Montgomery on the 30th of this month. The grange deserves great credit for its enterprise. It is doing an important work for the farmers of Alabama. Southern agriculture needs just the stimulus which such practical fairs will give it. The success of the two annual fairs under grange auspices has been beyond the achievements of any previous Alabama State Fair. It is only reasonable that they should be remarkably successful. The grange is well adapted to manage a successful fair. It is a perfect organization and in this way affords the facilities for managing a fair, bringing out exhibits as well as for securing attendence and interesting farmers generally. Our agricultural societies do not have the advantage of a perfect organization. The work falls on a few officers and leading spirits who have to select representatives from the different sections of the county or State to work with them. We are glad that the grange in Alabama has taken hold of this branch of labor.

Attend the grange and farmers' club. The different subjects talked over will strengthen and add to your ideas, and many suggestions can be made on the work that is in progress. It will pay you a heavy interest by giving a little time and attention to your grange or club. Keep up the interest and it will not be time wasted. The little time that you spare from the farm will be more than balanced by the amount of information gained.

The Mechanic.

The Borax Mines of Nevada--A Valuable Discovery.

The remarkable discovery was made in Esmeraldo county, Nevada, some four years ago, by a young man who was prospecting for gold and silver mines. While thus engaged, traversing mountains, canons and valleys on horseback, he saw, in a valley known as Teel's Marsh, what appeared to be a vast bed white sand, resembling dry sea foam. The appearance was so novel and singular that he dismounted and descended to prospect the object. Upon arriving at the place, he found it to be the bed of a dry lagoon with the appearance of having been dry for centuries. Walking cautiously over the place, he found the surface to be soft and clayey, and often sunk ankle deep. After an examination of the curious clayey deposit he put several handfuls into his pockets, mounted his horse and returned across the mountain to his home in Columbus. There he handed the contents of his pockets to an assayer who, after analysis, pronounced it the richest sample of borax he had ever seen. This fact at once created great excitement, and no little expense attended the necessary claiming, etc., on the part of the fortunate discoverer. It soon proved to be an enormous lagoon or deposit of crude borax, two and a-half miles wide, and five or six in length. It was more than one man could properly manage, so a brother was sent for, and the two (now widely known as the Smith Brothers of Nevada and New York,) worked with a will, sparing neither time nor money until the whole deposit was their property, and its wealth being developed. They at once obtained boilers, tanks, crystallizers, etc., from Chicago and commenced operations. The result is that in the course of three or four years, the brothers have perfected an immense establishment and are producing an enormous quantity of a chemically pure article of borax, which stands first and is in demand in every household, to whom it is supplied by grocers and druggists throughout the country.

The most wonderful part of our story is that the vast deposit of borax in Steel's Marsh reproduces itself every two or three years, so that the supply will continue inexaustible. This fact must prove a great benefit and blessing to the people, for borax has become indispensable for many purposes, being much used in the arts, the household and as a hygienic remedy. Indeed the uses of borax are so varied, and its properties so valuable, that those who have thus cheapened its production—by discovery and improved preparation—are entitled to rank among the few who have bestowed lasting benefits upon mankind and the world.

Improved Method of Plastering.

Mr. Hitchings, of Stoke-Newington, England, has introduced a new method of forming ceilings and other plaster work, which, for durability, saving of time, and cleanliness, is unrivaled. By means of this system the plaster is prepared beforehand in slabs, which are fixed expeditiously to the joists, forming the ceiling at once as it would be when lathed and plastered with the two coats of lime and hair in the old process. The slabs or sheets are made in the following manner: A layer of plaster-of-paris in a moist or plastic state is spread evenly on a flat surface surrounded by raised edges of the form to produce the desired bevel of the edges of the slab or sheet, and upon the first layer of the plaster is laid a sheet of canvass or other woven fabric of proper size, or a thin layer of loose fibers, which is made to embed itself into and adhere to the plaster. Two laths are then laid along two opposite edges of the canvass, upon which another layer of plaster is spread evenly, and before it sets a rough broom is passed over the surface of the second layer of plaster to form a key for the finishing coat. When the plaster is set the slabs are nailed to the joists, as before mentioned, and the joints are made good with plaster-of-paris. The third or finishing layer of lime and plaster is then applied to the ceiling in the ordinary way. Besides the advantages derived from rapid fixing, with the minimum of dirt and inconvenience, the new ceiling is practically uninflammable, and very economical to put up. Moreover, unlike the old plaster ceilings, it can never become detached from the joists; in fact, besides being self-supporting, it braces and strengthen all partitions and slight timbers.

Photographing Colors.

Joseph Albert, photographer to the court, has finally succeeded in inventing photography to render the natural colors in the picture by a photographic steam-press of his own construction, without the aid of a pencil. I have seen some of the proofs of such colored photographs by the Albert press. An expert painter could hardly give the colors of the object more faithful in live shades. The secret of the invention consists in the analysis of the white light into the three colors—yellow, blue and red—and in their recovery of the three colors ready for the press. On a plate chemically prepared, so as to receive but the yellow parts of the light, and the tones of the color of the object to be reflected, the first photograph is taken when a negative of that plate is at once put under the press, whose cylinder is dabbed over with yellow paint. None but the the tones of the yellow colors are now seen in the impression. After that the object is photographed on a plate made to reflect only the blue colors. This plate now under the press reflects a blue impression, the cylinder being dabbed over with blue paint. In the same manner he receives but the tones of the red colors intermixing by having been printed over each other. The idea, long entertained and prosecuted by Albert, to photograph colors, may no longer be considered as not feasible. It is is hard at present to foretell what revolution the new invention will produce in the many departments of art. —*Vienna Press.*

Relative Strength of Wood and Iron.

Herr Hirn has been conducting a series of experiments in Germany on the comparative strength of wood and cast-iron in their different applications, and finds that in a great number of cases the former has the advantage. He finds the strength of wood to be in direct ratio to its density, and this strength is increased by immersing the pieces of wood in linseed oil, heated from 185 deg. to 212 deg., and letting the wood thus immersed remain for two or three days, or until partially saturated.

Composition Ornaments for Picture Frames.

Mix whiting with thin glue to the consistence of putty. Have the mould ready, rub it over with sweet oil and press the composition into it. When a good impression is produced, take it out and lay it aside to dry. If it be desired to fit the ornament to a curved or irregular surface, apply glue and bend it to the place where it is to be attached before it gets dry.

Whales, porpoises and those aquatic beings which breathe air yet have the external form of fishes, are constructed internally like land animals. They have a double heart, lungs and warm blood. Fishes proper have cold blood, no lungs and a single heart.

Glycerine may be burned in any lamp so long as the flame is kept on a level with the liquid. The latter, on account of its viscidity, will not ascend an elevated wick. As the flame, like that of alcohol, is almost colorless, it gives the purest and clearest light.

Illuminating gas is produced from cork at Bordeaux. The waste of cork-cutting shops is distilled in close vessels, and the flame of the resulting gas is far more intense and whiter than that from coal gas. Its density is also greater than that of common illuminating gas.

The workmen engaged in repairing the front of the Florence Cathedral recently, in removing a thick coating of plaster at one of the corners of the building, made the discovery of seven marble statues, pronounced by connoisseurs to be of the best period of Greek art.

Flies are nature's little scavengers. Annoying as they are, their functions are essential. A few would not answer—millions are required. When dead carcasses of animals are decomposing, then the flies are busy and prevent the atmosphere from becoming pestilential.

The Samoa islanders make a most powerful poison with which they tip their arrows. It is distilled from the milky exudations and other products of various trees. It was with one of these arrows that Capt. Goodenough of the British navy was killed a few years since.

To soften putty, slack three pounds of quickstone lime in water, then add one pound of pearlash and make the whole amount the consistency of paint. Apply it to both sides of the glass and let it remain for twelve hours, when the putty will be so softened that the glass may be easily taken out of the frame.

It might be thought that skulls from the earliest sepulchres would present the smallest capacity, and that the size of the brain case has since increased with the intellectual development of our race. But this is curiously contradicted by fact. The facts are proved to be just the reverse, and the most ancient skulls have the most brain capacity.

Let a person handle the flour of sulphur for a few moments with the naked hands, and so subtle is the article that it will penetrate his system sufficiently, provided he have silver in his pocket, to tarnish it. What is there more subtle or wonderful in mesmeric action than this simple fact? Herein the system receives a gentle influence, which, though entirely unfelt, is very potent in its effects.

The commission of the Permanent Exhibition of the French colonies has lately called the attention of Marseilles soap-makers to a new source of oil, found in the seed of the *carapa*, which is a tree abounding in immense forests in French Guiana. Twice a year it produces an abundant harvest of seeds, which at certain times cover the earth to a depth of four or five inches. These, immediately subjected to pressure, give thirty-five per cent. of their weight of an excellent soap-making or illuminating oil.

A curious and remarkable experiment has been tried in India. A Mr. Adams, of Bombay, has invented a solar battery consisting of two hundred small mirrors, so arranged that they focussed the sun's rays upon a small copper boiler, and generated steam in it in twenty minutes. Mr. Adams contends that he could by the same means generate heat enough to drive the largest spinning mill in Bombay. What would he do if the sun didn't shine?

It has been asserted that muslin will not burn if treated with tungstate or soda and starch, and in lecturing before the Royal Institution recently, Dr. Alder Wright had one of his assistants wear a dress thus prepared, in which he walked among flames uninjured. We now learn from *Nature* that he tried the experiment subsequently at South Kensington with less success. The muslin was burned up with alarming rapidity, but fortunately it happened to be on a dummy this time instead of a living person.

General Topics.

A Romance of the Rail.

A case which has in it a genuine touch of romance, occurred some nights ago on of the principal railroads running into Charlotte, and so singular is it in all of its details, that we venture to make it public, concealing names and localities for reasons which will become obvious to the reader.

It was at an early hour of the morning, long before daylight, when the mail train on a certain one of our railroads, had pulled out of the switch of a small station, coming toward Charlotte, and the wind whistled sharply through the crevices in the car windows as the engineer "gave her steam" in order to make his connection at Charlotte. The conductor, as is his wont after leaving each station, had made a tour of his train and examined each platform to see if a tramp had climbed up to take a ride; and stepping out upon the rear platform of a sleeping car, descerned a form crouched upon the steps.

"What are you doing there? Come in here," he demanded gruffly, and he turned his lantern upon the almost nude form of a fair-faced, slender girl of sixteen, who arose at the command and confronted the conductor, the "Niobe, all in tears." The heart of the conductor softened.

"Are you not Captain——?" the girl inquired sobbingly, and receiving an affirmative reply she pleaded piteously, "Oh, captain! spare me, spare me!"

He assured her that she should not be harmed, and then inquired her name. Upon its being given, he was surprised to learn that it was one with which he was familiar, and he asked for an explanation of the girl's strange conduct—where she was going, and why she came in that scant dress.

"Dont you see that I am running away; I am going to Charlotte to get work, and I didn't have time to get my clothes." When asked how she expected to get work or to go about the streets with only one garment upon her body and that a thin one, her tears flowed afresh and her self-possession was entirely gone. The conductor's sympathies had been won.

Long before this time he had brought his strange guest within the car, and commanding the porter to bring a blanket, the young girl was wrapped in this, given a seat and told by the conductor that he would bring her on and then do for her whatever he could. He cudgeled his brain as he took up his tickets, and presently the ladies' Home and Hospital in Charlotte occurred to his mind. That was the idea and there, he determined, she should be taken. He told the girl of his plan, and that there she would be provided for; and arrived here, she readily consented to be put in a carriage, wrapped in the blanket, and carried to the conductor's home. He presented the modest, attractive creature to his wife and told her the story. The lady, with a heart as kind as that of her husband, interested herself in the stray one's behalf, and soon had her comfortably clothed. Breakfast was given her and all her temporary wants supplied, and when the meal was over she was conveyed to the Home and Hospital, the story was repeated to several of the ladies who are chief in the maintenance of that beneficent institution, and she was at once provided for.

The strange story caused exceeding interest to attach to her, and before she had remained more than 3 or 4 days at her new-found home, there was found for her another which can be a permanent one if she chooses to make it. A lady who was advised of the facts in the case gladly took her in her family and there she now remains, half companion, half house-maid, comfortable and apparently happy.

The conductor in question has since this time seen the step-father of his temporary charge and told him of her new surroundings. The step-father expressed his regret that the girl should have fled herhome, which he said was a happy one, and advised writing to her uncle who is likewise her guardian. The conductor wrote accordingly, narrating the same story which we have told here, and has received a letter expressive of thanks and surprise. This letter, which is now in the hands of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Episcopal church, says that the ward is a young lady of means and of accomplishments, and mentions among other things in connection with her personal history, that she graduated but a short time ago from Salem Female College. The conductor, who certainly did the thoughtful and kindly part from first to last, has placed the correspondence as well as the whole case in the hands of the ladies of the society spoken of, and the sequel to the story will be told in the result of the correspondence.—Charlotte *Observer.*

In copying the above we desire to add that not once in one thousand times would similar good fortune befall a sixteen year old girl under similar circumstances. And not every young girl who may think herself ill treated at home need now start in search of adventures in thin clothing.

White Teeth.

The famous Dr. Nicholas Sanndderson, although entirely blind, being one day in company, remarked of a lady who had just left the room, and who was wholly unknown to him, that she had very white teeth. The company were anxious to learn how he had made the discovery: for it happened to be true. "I can think of no motive," said the professor, "for her laughing incessantly, but that of showing her teeth." Dr. Sanderson was blind from infancy, but became eminent as a classical scholar and mathematician, and occupied for many years the chair of mathematics in Cambridge University, England. He judged philosophically, and from his observation of human nature, as in the case of the lady's teeth; but he possessed in a high degree the sense of feeling and hearing. He could distinguish true from counterfeit Roman models by the touch. He could tell, by some effect of the air upon his person, when light clouds were passing over the disc of the sun. When he entered a room, he could judge of the size of it by the sound of his footsteps. —*Spectator.*

Conundrums in Difficult Circumstances.

"What river," said she, as she tightened her grip on the mahogany chair and uttered a howl of anguish, while tears ran down her cheeks, "do I especially remind you of?"

"Why," said he, giving the forceps an experimental wrench about a quarter of the way around, "of the Tusk-roar-er," and he calmly but firmly extracted what she thought was the end of hea shoulder blade.

"And what other river now?" said the brave girl, turning white as a sheet, as he held the bone up in the air and flourished it triumphantly.

"Why, of the Tusk-loser, of course," he answered, handing her the ammonia. And then she smiled with confusion and mortification, and acknowledged that the tooth was perfectly sound, and she had it drawn only to get a chance to propound two conundrums that she thought he couldn't guess.

He returned the fair girl's love and devotion, and they were wedded last Christmas and have had a large family of children.—*Hawkeye.*

The death of Queen Pomare of the Society Islands, on Sept. 17th, of heart disease, is announced. Her eldest son, Ardlane, has been proclaimed King.

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Madison, Miss Harriet Lane and Mrs. Hayes are the most intellectual of the ladies who presided at the White House.

All the employes of the railway mail service are to be uniformed in order to stop thieving by outsiders who pretend to be connected with the service. The uniform will be blue.

It is said that the partridge is one of the most effectual destroyers of the potato-beetle, and in Ohio some of the fields have been kept free of beetles where this bird is numerous.

"My son, would you suppose the Lord's Prayer could be engraved in a [illegible] than the [illegible] cent?" "Well, yes, father, if a cent is as big in everybody's eyes as it is in yours, I think there would be no difficulty in putting it on about four times.

The stone masons who left New York for London to get work a month or two ago, had hardly become warm in their work before they joined a strike for higher wages; and now they write home warning others not to come. The Bolton mills strikers, after losing $500,000 in wages have gone to work at the old rates.

It is now thought that many of the models partially consumed in the Patent-Office fire can be reproduced. We should suppose that this would be the very last thing desired. If they had been hauled out on some common and burned once every five or ten years, it would be a great saving of room; or they might be distributed among the poor as fuel.

The coming winter promises to be a disastrous one, financially, in England. The coal trade is paralyzed, many of the large iron-works are closed and crime has alarmingly increased. In London alone there are 42,000 less male servants on the tax list than there were two years ago, and there is also a large decrease in the number of employed female help.

Edwin Adams, the well known actor, died about eleven o'clock last Sunday morning, in New York. Mr. Adams has been ill for a long time with pulmonary consumption, and has been gradually sinking so that his death was not unexpected. He was in his 44th year. The noble charity of his friends of the theatrical profession cheered him to the last.

In olden times the flesh of pigeons was considered a preventative of the plague, and all other pestilential diseases; also a cure for trembling and palsy; and the superstitious believed the use of it to be of great use to near-sighted people. The flesh was always given as a restorative after severe illness, and thought quite as much of, for the purpose, as "beef tea" is at the present time.

The enormous forest fires in Algiers caused a loss of many millions to the French government. In fleeing from the flames beasts of prey and beasts on which they habitually preyed ran side by side, the former without thought of molestation and the latter without fear. An Arab said that he saw from an eminence a lion in an open space surrounded by flames. He roared, lashed his sides with his tail, and in vain sought an escape. Finally he ran into the flames.

Perhaps in no portion of the world is honey consumed to the extent that it is in Paris. We are indebted to that city for styles of dress and to its educated cooks, the best authority in the world for concocting dishes that gratify the palate. With the French, too, parsley enters into nearly every kind of food. Immense quantities of this herb are consequently cultivated in that country, while the annual consumption of honey in Paris alone is estimated at 20,000 tons. As many as twenty houses are engaged in the trade.